

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT AND KAY SCHATTNER AND THE JEWISH PRIMARY DAY SCHOOL

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the upcoming dedication of the new home in Washington, D.C. of the Jewish Primary Day School of the Nation's Capital (JPDS-NC) and to pay tribute to the contributions of Dr. Robert and Kay Schattner in enabling JPDS-NC to dedicate their new home.

On Sunday, December 21 JPDS-NC community will dedicate their new building at 6045 16th St., NW, Washington, DC. After a three year hiatus JPDS-NC has returned to Washington, DC. This makes JPDS-NC the only Jewish Day school in our Nation's Capital. JPDS-NC is an independent, pluralistic, co-educational Jewish day school for students in pre-kindergarten through sixth grade.

It is particularly fitting that this Jewish day school is moving to this address because this same building was constructed to be the home of the Hebrew Academy from 1951-1976. JPDS-NC will add greatly to the cultural richness and diversity of the Nation's Capital.

It is particularly pleasing to recognize and pay tribute to my constituents Robert and Kay Schattner's for helping make this new building possible. Their \$2 million contribution to this school building facilitated JPDS-NC moving back into the District. When this building is dedicated later this month it will be named the Kay and Robert Schattner Center.

This generous contribution is not the first major charitable gift of the Schattners. Only last year the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine dedicated the Robert Schattner Center in Philadelphia.

The Schattner family has deep roots in the Metropolitan Washington area. Kay Schattner grew up in Washington, DC and once hosted a popular local radio program named "Kay's Korner." Her work earned her the title of National Radio Star of the Year in 1959. She also worked for the Washington Daily News as a columnist.

Robert Schattner has had a distinguished career as a dentist, entrepreneur, and inventor. He developed the widely used throat spray, Chloraseptic as well as other medical products. He currently serves as president of Sporicidin International, a company which develops medical, dental and household antimicrobial products.

Mr. Speaker, Kay and Robert Schattner are the type of civic minded couple that has made this country great. It is my honor to rise and pay tribute to their contribution which will allow a great educational institution to thrive in our Nation's Capital.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD an article published on 9/11/03 in the Washington Jewish Week which announced

the Schattner gift and the move of the JPDS-NC.

[From the Washington Jewish Week]

JPDS GETS \$2 MILLION GIFT DONATION, IS BETHESDA COUPLE'S LARGEST TO JEWISH CAUSE

(By Teddy Kider)

Robert and Kay Schattner have had quite a year. Twenty minutes after students and officials of the Jewish Primary Day School of the Nation's Capital (JPDS-NC) raised the flag and hung mezuzot at their new home in the District last week, the Bethesda couple signed on to contribute \$2 million to the facility, naming it the Kay and Robert Schattner Center.

The facility, the former Owl School on 16th Street N.W. in the District, provided JPDS-NC with its first permanent home in the District since the school became independent of Adas Israel Congregation in 1999.

"What interested us most is the school accommodates all sectors of Judaic affiliations and backgrounds," said Robert Schattner. "You can be chasidic or Reform, and the school will take you and accommodate you."

The Schattners' gift to JPDS-NC comes less than one year after the Nov. 1 dedication of the Robert Schattner Center at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

The Schattners' contribution, the largest in the history of Penn's dental school, provided the campus with a \$22 million, 70,000-square-foot building that connected two previously built structures and created the largest dental school facility in the United States. Robert Schattner is an alumnus of the dental school.

With the finishing touches still being completed in Philadelphia, the Schattners were reluctant to take on another project.

"We just have too many involvements," said Robert Schattner.

Last spring, the Schattners were approached by Lisa Silver, a friend who has three children at JPDS-NC and knew that the couple might want to contribute to a Jewish day school. Silver was initially turned down, but was persistent in showing the Schattners what JPDS-NC had to offer the community.

"I say this as a good thing: she's a great saleswoman," quipped Robert Schattner.

Eventually, the Schattners decided that providing funds for the 16th Street campus let them support a worthy cause while maintaining a minimal involvement with the already-completed building.

The \$2 million gift fulfilled more than half of the JPDS-NC Coming Home Campaign's goal of \$3.8 million, and will be used to support new programs like a prekindergarten and an Intergenerational Jewish Arts Program. A dedication ceremony will be held in November.

"We are so grateful to Kay and Robert Schattner for stepping forward with their \$2 million lead gift to launch our Coming Home Campaign," said former president and chair of the campaign Margaret Hahn Stern. "The first step is always the hardest, and we hope that many others will now be inspired to join the Schattners at whatever level they can afford. . . . Widespread participation in this campaign will firmly position our premiere Jewish day school in the nation's capital."

The Schattners may have no previous ties to JPDS-NC, but they are deeply rooted in the Washington community.

Kay Schattner, who grew up in Washington, D.C., has a background in the media, having worked on a one-hour daily radio broadcast called "Kay's Korner" from 1953 to 1961. The show earned her the title of National Radio Star of the Year in 1959.

She also worked for the Washington Daily News, writing the "Gourmet Guide" dining supplement from 1960 to 1969 and producing columns for the paper from 1960-1970.

A member of the Academy of Television Arts & Sciences and of American Women in Radio & Television, Kay Schattner also did interviews for Curtis Circulations, which enabled her to be the self-proclaimed "only person to interview Robert Kennedy and Jimmy Hoffa in the same afternoon."

Robert Schattner grew up in Bronx, N.Y., and earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry from the City University of New York before going to Penn's dentistry school.

While practicing dentistry in Queens, N.Y., he developed Chloraseptic, a throat spray. After 10 years in private practice, Schattner created The Chloraseptic Company and moved to the District, where he sold the revolutionary product to The Norwich Pharmacal Company.

Robert Schattner now serves as president of Sporicidin International, which develops medical, dental and household antimicrobial products, and he's been involved in several attempts to purchase sports teams in the area or move teams to the area.

Recently, Schattner introduced Masticide, a new product that treats mastitis, or the inflammation of a cow's udder, and is supposed to help farmers who annually lose about \$3 billion due to mastitis in their herds.

While Robert Schattner has been honored for his work outside of the office by the Association for Physical and Mental Rehabilitation, the President's Committee for Physical and Mental Rehabilitation and the Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind, his wife has worked with numerous organizations to better the community, including heart, cancer and multiple sclerosis associations.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IDENTITY THEFT INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION ACT OF 2003

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing in the U.S. House of Representatives the "Identity Theft Investigation and Prosecution Act of 2003" with my colleagues Rep. HOWARD COBLE, the gentleman from North Carolina, Rep. JOHN CONYERS, the gentleman from Michigan, Rep. ED CASE, the gentleman from Hawaii, Rep. MARTIN FROST, the gentleman from Texas, Rep. BARNEY FRANK, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Rep. HOWARD BERMAN, the gentleman from California, Rep. JAN SCHAKOWSKY, the gentleman from Illinois, Rep. BARBARA LEE, the gentlewoman from California, and Rep. DENNIS KUCINICH, the gentleman from Ohio, as original cosponsors. This bill will address the issue of identity theft and fraud immediately by

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

providing the Department of Justice, DOJ, with resources specifically for that purpose.

With the advent of the Internet, identity theft has grown exponentially in recent years. The Federal Trade Commission, FTC, recently released a survey showing that 27.3 million Americans have been victims of identity theft in the last five years, including 9.9 million people in the last year alone. According to the release, last year's identity theft losses to businesses and financial institutions totaled nearly \$48 billion, with consumer victims reporting \$5 billion in out-of-pocket losses.

While most identity thieves use the information to make purchases, according to the FTC release, 15 percent of victims—almost 1.5 million people in the last year—reported that their personal information was misused in non-financial ways, such as to obtain government documents, for tax fraud, and other non-financial purposes. The most common nonfinancial misuse took place when the thief used the victim's name and identifying information upon routine stops by law enforcement officials, or while attempting or committing a crime. Identity theft prevention and detection can assist in preventing terrorism, as well.

The Identity Theft Investigation and Prosecution Act would provide 100 million dollars to the Department of Justice, DOJ, for dedicated enforcement of the laws against identity theft and credit card fraud. While states can enforce similar state laws, today's interstate travel, Internet and technology realities make it difficult and cumbersome for state prosecutors to effectively address national and international identity theft and credit card fraud scams.

We already have sufficient laws to address identity theft. It is a serious crime to use someone else's identity and credit to steal money, goods, services or to use the information to perpetuate other frauds. The problem is that there are not sufficient dedicated resources where they are most needed to have a significant immediate impact on the matter. We have developed the "Identity Theft Investigation and Prosecution Act of 2003" to do just that.

Much effort is underway to prevent and limit identity theft and fraud through consumer education, consumer hotlines, public service announcements, more sophisticated identity theft detection and cutoff mechanisms, law enforcement and consumer advocacy training, etc. Yet, it is not enough to effectively address the problem. Although credit card companies wipe out most credit card fraud debts for the victims, the thieves are rarely pursued or prosecuted. The DOJ devotes some resources and enforcement toward identity theft, but it is not a high priority in its law enforcement scheme to pursue enough cases to have an impact. Identity thieves know they can pursue their crimes with a high degree of impunity. This bill would enable the DOJ to establish a large, national enforcement program to go after identity theft and abuse.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CLEAN AIRWAVES ACT

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Clean Airwaves Act, legislation designed

to prohibit seven profane words from being broadcast over America's airwaves. Existing guidelines and standards that govern our airwaves and communications mediums allow profane language to infiltrate the hearts and minds of our nation's youth. I rise today to protect our children from existing rules and regulations that leave them vulnerable to obscene, indecent, and profane speech through broadcast communication.

The purpose of the Clean Airwaves Act is to amend section 1464 of Title 18 of the United States Code from which the Federal Communications Commission derives its authority to regulate the use of profane language used in broadcast communications. This legislation will help close the loophole on profanity on our public airwaves, leaving our children free from exposure to offensive and crude speech broadcast over America's airwaves.

In *FCC v. Pacifica Foundation*, the U.S. Supreme Court stated, "Among the reasons for specially treating indecent broadcasting is the uniquely pervasive presence that medium of expression occupies in the lives of our people. Broadcasts extend into the privacy of the home and it is impossible to completely avoid those that are patently offensive". Subsequently, public broadcasting is more accessible to children.

The current FCC guidelines regarding indecency determinations aren't strong enough to stop harmful, indecent, and profane language broadcast over America's airwaves. It is wholly necessary to give the FCC the tools it needs in order to protect our broadcast airwaves. Currently under FCC policy, indecency determinations hinge on two factors. First, material must describe or depict sexual or excretory organs or activities. Second, the material must be patently offensive as measured by contemporary community standards for the broadcast medium. The vagueness of this stipulation creates a loophole that inevitably allows specific profane language to be broadcast.

One notorious example of a profane broadcast aired at the Golden Globe Awards program in January of 2003. In this broadcast, performer Bono uttered a phrase that may not be repeated at this time and qualified as indeed profane and indecent by a rational and normal standard. The FCC has in its authority, the power to enforce statutory and regulatory provisions restricting indecency and obscenity. However, in the Golden Globe Awards example, the FCC concluded that the use of the word as an adjective or expletive to emphasize an exclamation did not meet their threshold for indecency. The FCC further stated in the October 3, 2003 Memorandum Opinion and Order that "in similar circumstances, we have found that offensive language used as an insult rather than as a description of sexual or excretory activity or organs is not within the scope of the commission's prohibition of indecent program content." As a result, the use of particular profane language was aired to the public and no action was taken to ensure it would not take place in the future.

Therefore, I reiterate the necessity to act upon this loophole in the U.S. Code to ensure that the public is free from inappropriate communications over public broadcasts and that our airwaves be clean of obscenity, indecency, and profanity.

GOOD NEIGHBOR SETTLEMENT HOUSE

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special organization in Brownsville, Texas: Good Neighbor Settlement House, a non-profit related to the Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church.

They have been serving the needy people in the Brownsville-South Texas area for 50 years, and I commend them for their longevity in doing the most important work neighbors can do: taking care of each other. December 11 marks their 50th anniversary, and their work will be celebrated in Cameron County.

Just last year, Good Neighbor Settlement House served meals to 57,000 men, women and children in our community. They provided a variety of services to over 100,000 people—including rental assistance, clothing, food, after-school programs, children's summer programs, and referrals to other social service agencies.

In 1953, with the guiding principle "Helping People Help Themselves," Good Neighbor Settlement House launched themselves into the business of their mission: to provide the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, meals, housing assistance and educational programs to the needy.

Just a few examples of their unique offering to the low-income families in Brownsville: the Mother's Club, a gathering of women who quilt to help supplement their income; family budgeting classes (with American Express) to help families maximize their resources and be self-sufficient; and Las Culturas (with Cameron Works/United Way) offers music and dance classes for young children.

In today's economy, our need for the Good Neighbor Settlement House is every bit as urgent as it was 50 years ago. Because of our government's reductions in social programs to help the needy—in favor of tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans—the less fortunate are facing ever more serious economic hardships.

Today we celebrate both Good Neighbor Settlement House's dedication to the less fortunate on this anniversary . . . and their commitment to the principle of giving people what they need to fend for themselves: if you give a man a fish, you feed him for a day—if you teach a man to fish, you feed him for a lifetime.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this 50th anniversary of Good Neighbor Settlement House's work in South Texas.

SEC. 115 OF THE ENERGY & WATER APPROPRIATIONS BILL—KING COVE ACCESS PROJECT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Republicans have done it again: a nefarious rider was slipped onto the fiscal year 2004 Energy & Water Appropriations Bill. The Republicans have, once again, shut